

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Leading Iowans in caring for our natural resources

Mapping Conservation Practices Through GIS Surveys

Adam Schnieders Water Quality Resource Coordinator adam.schnieders@dnr.iowa.gov 515.238.0551



IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES BRUCE TRAUTMAN, ACTING DIRECTOR

Project Background

- Who?
 - Iowa Department of Natural Resources
 - Iowa Nutrient Research Education Council
 - Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
 - Iowa State University
- What?
 - Map conservation practices across the state using the state LiDAR imagery
- How?
 - ISU students at the GIS Laboratory (3+ years of work to date)
- Cost?
 - ~\$600,000 either billed or committed to date

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES BRUCE TRAUTMAN, ACTING DIRECTOR

<section-header><section-header><image><image><caption>



GRASSED WATERWAYS





Definition: Shaped, constructed channels seeded to grass or other vegetation to direct water to a stable outlet.

Why use grassed waterways:

- Protect field from gully erosion
- Slow down runoff water and channel to an outlet
- Trap sediment and nutrients in vegetation



CONTOUR FARMING





Definition: Contouring means farming with row patterns around hills, not up and down hills. Rows form small dams that slow water flow, increase infiltration and reduce erosion.

Why use contour farming:

- Reduces sheet and rill erosion
- Decreases transport of sediment and nutrients
- Increases water infiltration



CONTOUR BUFFER STRIPS/PRAIRIE STRIPS





Definition: Strips of grass or grass/legume mix that run along the contour of a farmed field. They alternate down the slope of a field with wider cropped strips.

Why use contour buffer strips or prairie strips:

- Reduce sheet and rill erosion
- Sediment, nutrients, and pesticides are removed from the runoff as they pass through the strips
- Can be used for forage production
- Provide habitat for wildlife

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES BRUCE TRAUTMAN, ACTING DIRECTOR



TERRACES





Definition: Earthen

embankments constructed across a field slope following the contour that break long slopes into shorter ones.

Why install terraces:

- Reduce erosion by reducing slope length
- Reduce the development of gullies
- Retain runoff for moisture conservation
- Trap phosphorus attached to sediment particles



PONDS





Definition: Pond are pools of water formed by a dam or pit. There are two types of ponds – embankment ponds, which are made by constructing an embankment, and excavated ponds, which are formed by excavating a pit.

Why install a pond:

- Prevents soil erosion by eliminating gullies
- Protects water quality by collecting and storing runoff water and nutrients
- Provides water for livestock, fish and wildlife, irrigation, recreational opportunities

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES BRUCE TRAUTMAN, ACTING DIRECTOR



WATER AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BASINS





Definition: An earth embankment or a combination of ridges and channels constructed across the slope to form a sediment trap and water detention basin with a stable outlet.

Why install water and sediment control basins:

- Slow water movement
- Reduce gully erosion
- Trap sediment and nutrients
- Reduce and manage onsite and downstream runoff







TERRACES





Definition: Earthen

embankments constructed across a field slope following the contour that break long slopes into shorter ones.

Why install terraces:

- Reduce erosion by reducing slope length
- Reduce the development of gullies
- Retain runoff for moisture conservation
- Trap phosphorus attached to sediment particles

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES BRUCE TRAUTMAN, ACTING DIRECTOR







Benefits to mapping structural BMPs

- Establish a baseline to compare future progress to
- Estimate nutrient load reduction
- Estimate conservation investment
- Show historical progress over time and in future
- Evaluate saturation level of BMPs in watershed
- Improved modeling estimates
- Verify ACPF Tool results and streamline BMP implementation

Benefits continued...

- Provides a uniform, consistent database to work from for the whole state
- Serve as an educational tool (right practice in the right place)
- Statewide picture not just one program like CRP
- Not just cost-share, but overall progress over time
- Blind to private or public investment
- State vetted



Can track new BMPs using Annual Photography



BMPs mapped from LiDAR



New terraces visible on 2011 photography







BMP Mapping Summary for Iowa (as of June 7, 2018)										
	HUC 12 Mapped	Pond Dams (number)	Grassed water ways (acres)	Terraces (number)	Terraces (miles)	WASCOBs (number)	WASCOB (miles)	Contour Buffer Strips (acres)	Strip cropping (acres)	
Total	1,712	114,423	327,904	506,172	88,874	246,139	12,555	557,731	109,872	
IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES Bruce Trautman, Acting Director										

Conservation Investment To Date

• State finalized (~36,000,000 acres)

Total	= \$6,224,000,000
Ponds	= \$2,002,000,000
WASCOBs	=\$ 787,000,000
terraces	= \$2,116,000,000
grassed waterways	= \$1,317,000,000

~\$3,600,000 per HUC12 watershed







				Gain/Loss	% Change 80s-	Rate Change/ Yr 80s-	Rate Change/ Yr 2010-	Rate Change/ Yr 80s-
Practice	1980 s	2010	2016	80s-2016	2016	2010	2016	2016
Ponds	20	22	21	1	5%	0.1	0.2	0.0
Terraces (miles)	41	135	155	114	276%	3.1	. 3.4	3.2
WASCOBs (miles)	0.1	2.8	11.9	11.8	8400%	0.1	. 1.5	0.3
Grassed								
Waterways (ac)	78	298	251	172	219%	7.3	-8.0	4.8
Contour Buffers (ac)	551	1022	1101	549	100%	15.7	13.2	15.3
Stripcropping (ac)	75	633	580	505	674%	18.6	5 -8.8	14.0



Artificial Intelligence Opportunities





